

The Intelligencer.

Gold Below 105.

Since gold fell below 110 people have been looking for it to go up again, and since it got below 107 the prevailing opinion has been that it was being artificially forced down and must surely go back to 10 or 12 premium. But despite this opinion it has kept on gradually declining, one day recovering a little but losing the recovery the next day, and on the whole, working down a little lower every week. Yesterday it reached the lowest point since the outbreak of 1862-1863--falling at one time during the day to 104. Our financial dispatch from New York says that this low price is attributed to the President's recommendations in regard to specie payments, many persons being inclined to look upon resumption as becoming more and more practicable at an early day.

We have alluded, from time to time, to the manifest tendency of all values to lower rates, in consequence of the stagnation in trade and the great overproduction of the various commodities. Even gold has no longer been in demand to pay debts abroad. In yesterday's INTELLIGENCER we made a note of the fact that the exports of gold had fallen off from \$70,108,852 in 1875 to \$47,973,752 in 1876. Our general exports increased from \$97,263,737 in 1875 to \$575,989,019 in 1876. Our imports, on the other hand, fell off from \$34,777,091 in 1875 to \$426,612,706 in 1876. Thus, instead of burning our candle as we used to, at both ends, we now save it at both ends. All nations that sell more than they buy are, like all individuals who earn more than they spend, on the high road to independence and prosperity.

It is impossible that gold may re-advance and go up several points, and yet there is nothing to keep it up. The natural tendency is for paper and gold to keep close proximity from this time on. The only political trouble that threatened our peace as a nation is now in course of settlement and nothing is to be apprehended in that direction. Our public debt is being funded at lower rates, and there is no reason to doubt that as soon as a new President is inaugurated we will go on with the process of converting our 6 per cent bonds into 4 and 4 per cent.

Notwithstanding the decline in gold to the present low points we do not look for a very speedy realization of the theory of resumption presented by the President in his message on the subject to Congress. We have not the gold to resume with. We must get the gold by selling a long 4 per cent bond or a shorter 4 1/2 per cent one, and with the proceeds call in the 5-20s as rapidly as possible. There are those who hold that the only true speedy way to specie payments is to sell these new bonds and use the gold obtained for them to contract and destroy greenbacks, and thus take in the financial sea that now flows and ebbs in the breeze, and put the country to rest and trim before the winds that always blow cheerily from a golden coast. As regards very many commodities we are really on a specie basis at this very time. Iron, for instance, is, as near as may be, on a specie basis. Iron has been twice its present price in specie times. Flour has been higher many times on a specie basis. Cotton goods have been on that basis for a year past. Furniture is about as cheap as it ever was. Boots and shoes are down to ante-war prices.

So that if gold should drop to par, or, more properly speaking, if paper should advance from its present price (95) to par, there would be very little shrinkage in general values. The assets of debtors have already undergone their dreaded shrinkage (real estate, for example), and the report of Dun, Barlow & Co. shows that while during last year, as a whole, there was an increased number of failures over 1875, yet during the last quarter of the year there was a marked improvement both in the reduced number of failures and in reduced liabilities. In fact, take the year through, disastrous as it was, the average of liability to each failure has not been as small since 1862.

This shows that the disease has been largely spent its force, and that the patient is likely to mend from this time on. We are in the fourth year since the panic, and according to Senator Thurman whose remarks we have several times quoted in the INTELLIGENCER, the average time required for recovery from a panic is four to five years. We ought, therefore, to be now on hard pan with a prospect for gradual improvement from this time on.

We refer to these matters in connection with yesterday's decline in gold below 105, simply to disabuse the minds of many persons from the erroneous impression that has been studiously inculcated by inflationists that anything like a close approximation to specie payments would bring with it wholesale disaster. The work of disaster has been going on since the days of the panic in 1873. A redundancy of currency for the last three years has not interfered to stop it. No amount of currency during that time could have stopped these disasters, supposing it to be currency that people were not afraid to hold. The "mills of the gods" have simply been grinding fictitious values all the time, and we all know that they grind "exceeding fine."

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Secretary of this company, Gen. W. V. Shriver, who has been connected with it for over 20 years, yesterday handed in his resignation, and the Board of Directors elected John Bishop, Esq., to fill the vacancy. The office of the company will remain as now under the McLure House, and Mr. Bishop will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties. The Citizens' Company has one of the best charters in the State, such a charter, in fact, as insurance companies do not now obtain, and hence it is not improbable that the company will be reorganized at an early day on the basis of the advantages thus held out.

AN unpleasantness seems to have sprung up between the Speaker of the House of Delegates and the Sheriff of Ohio county. We understand that the latter was refused admission to the floor of the House yesterday and had to be taken himself to the gallery. We understand further that the Speaker expressed the opinion Wednesday night, in very vigorous language, that the Sheriff was a "leader of the mob in the gallery," and also that he was otherwise a very objectionable sort of a person.

We are not posted as to exactly how this cause arose between these two officers, but it occurs to us that it may have been owing to the fact that the Sheriff did not go up to the gallery when requested by the Speaker and clear its occupants from their seats, but stood on the floor of the House, in front of the Speaker, and addressed the gallery at long range, simply appealing to the spectators therein to retire under the order of the chair.

This peaceful method of dispersing the "mob" had the desired effect, and we do not see how it could possibly become a cause of offense to the Speaker. The gallery retired with cheers for Tingle, which was a natural outburst under the circumstances, and objectionable as it was, as a matter of decorum, it was preferable to a scene of forcible expulsion.

It must be easily apparent to all localities in West Virginia that ever expect in the future to compete for the location of the Capital, that their true interest is to leave it temporarily located, as it is now for some years to come, until such time as the opening up of railroads and other developments shall point out the true and accessible spot where it ought to be permanently located. Once the Capital is permanently located under contract, as provided for in the bill before the House, then the matter of future eligibility is practically cut off forever, notwithstanding the denier remarks, such as Constitutional amendments, contained in the bill. Those who are now pressing the question of permanent location have no idea of any future change. They expect Charleston to be the permanent seat.

A Card from Rev. Dr. Scott.

The Wheeling Evening Standard is not willing to retract its statement respecting the number of students in the West Virginia University, on the testimony given in the INTELLIGENCER two or three weeks ago, but addressed, on testimony which it preferred, to thirty-eight as the "correct" count. Knowing this to be false and injurious I addressed a short letter to the Standard for publication over my own name, assuring the editor that, should he be misled in this matter, that the number of students here has never been reduced to thirty-eight at any time, and expressing the expectation that so firm a friend of the University as he claims to be, would gladly publish a correction of the mistake. I also reminded him that his editorial insinuations towards myself personally as an educator, were not in accordance with the Golden Rule; and I might have added, nor in accordance with truth. It is a pity, however, that it is a matter of no public interest, and it may be added, of no private interest either; for my history as an educator has been already written by other pens in circumstances more favorable to just and truthful representation.

I also enclosed a stamp requesting the return of the manuscript, should its publication be declined. This was nearly two weeks ago.

The misrepresentation respecting the number of students has not been corrected, my letter has not been published, and neither manuscript nor stamp has been returned. Is this in accordance with gentlemanly, honorable, or even honest journalism?

Comment is unnecessary. I leave your readers to infer for themselves "the true inwardness" of the editor's conduct in this whole matter, and also to infer how much credit is due to the Standard's utterances, when its prejudices are enlisted pro and con. Yours respectfully,

J. W. SCOTT, Acting President W. Va. University, Morgantown, W. Va., Jan. 30, 1877.

The Nail Trade.

The nail trade continues backward, and as yet but few of our factories have been started up; manufacturers report that orders are coming forward very slowly, although they are hopeful of a good spring trade, and there is no reason apparent at present why their expectations should not be realized. The jobbing trade has not been so bare of nails for many years as they are just now; they expected the West Virginia situation, the credit is down in December and January, but they were disappointed, hence they are out of stock, and we have no doubt will be in the market buying freely at current rates within the next few weeks. The production both here and at Wheeling has been very light for some time past, as nearly all the factories were stopped, and as yet but few of them have been started up; however, there is a good supply in first hands, and makers are in good condition for a heavy spring business.

THE Review and Examiner printing establishment was sold to-day for \$8,575, to Mr. Wilson McLane. The sale embraced all the assets, including an artesian well, and the accounts.—Washington (Pa.) Reporter of Wednesday.

Weather Indications.

W. VA. DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2—1 A. M.

IN TENNESSEE AND OHIO VALLEY, warmer southwest winds, falling barometer, with cloudy and rainy weather.

IN LOWER LAKES, warmer southwest winds and possibly rainy weather, with falling barometer.

Gov. McCreery Settles It.

LOUISVILLE, February 1.—Information from Frankfort to-night says that Gov. McCreery has recognized Nicholas as Governor of Louisiana by issuing a requisition upon him for M. A. Schaub, arrested in New Orleans. Schaub represented himself as a correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, and for fraud committed in Louisville is now wanted by the authorities of Kentucky.

THE Moore-Potter Libel Suit.

PITTSBURGH, February 1.—The jury in the Moore-Potter libel suit to-day returned a verdict of \$3,000 for the plaintiff. The suit grew out of an article published in the Post during the political campaign in the fall of 1874. A former trial resulted in a verdict of \$10,000 for the plaintiff. The defendants will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.—A study of the varied expression upon the countenances of members was a resting place after the exciting scenes of the day previous.

Some wore an air of defiance, while a greater number had a look of saddened regret, and a few seemed pleased. The imperturbable few were the situation, and even he seemed to be dreading the awful and oft repeated call for the eyes and nose.

The lowering form of the Sergeant-at-Arms moved about the hall with his spectacles on his nose and determination in his eye.

The Speaker's reversal of his order to close the doors of the gallery restored every body to his good humor.

The member from Greenbrier wanted White Sulphur Springs "laid" as a Capital candidate, and appealed to the House not to endanger the morals of that peaceful village by locating the seat of government there.

Dr. Hall's wolf gobbled him down yesterday.

The member from Logan thinks Salt Lick may become an important place some day if a railroad should be built to it.

The member from the third delegate district seemed to want all the vacant space in the Capital hall for Harrison county towns.

The raid upon the pocket-books of members has commenced. Mr. Hiett lost \$80 and some valuable papers early yesterday morning, at the Statum House.

Judge Loomis called up the Senate joint resolution providing for the payment of mileage to Fourth Governor Pat. Dalley. Senator Caldwell moved an amendment to the resolution by adding a provision for the payment to the Fourth Governor of a pension of \$10 monthly for four years, as a further consideration for his valuable services. Pat, who was sitting next to Judge Loomis, signified his assent to the amendment, and the same was accepted.

The Speaker then took the resolution as amended, and it was rejected. Thereupon the Fourth Governor left the Senate Chamber in disgust. We understand that Pat intends convening a legislature of his own, where his services will be more fully understood and appreciated.

The distinguished member of the House of Delegates, desires to be appointed a knife-killer, for the purpose, as he says, of killing off some of the long winded hum-bum speech makers.

THE ORGANIST'S DUTY IN THE SANCTUARY.—Whether professed Christians or not, I believe the organist's first duty is to consider his playing and all his acts in the sanctuary, as worship. To enter the place for personal display; to show what skill is in feet and fingers; to exhibit his knowledge in the art of registration; to simply earn some money, or have a fine entertainment, is all false and wrong.

I hold that no person, believer or infidel, Christian or heathen, has any right to step foot inside a church door without a full sense of the sacredness of the place. On the Sabbath day or any worshipful occasion the organ should simply guide and sustain the service of the sanctuary. That is it should not—like a peeping, peering, nosing, or prominent or aggressive, nor should the organist during the service seek to display either the instrument or himself. Let the service prelude, except on festival days, be always of a quiet and meditative character; rarely, if ever, of a brilliant or of a loud, noble and dignified harmony; rarely, if ever, of a more than the fundamental registers of the organ. In the anthems and other pieces for the choir, let the organ simply and fully sustain the voices, and never attempt to speak for itself, as to render the voices obscure or the words unintelligible. When played for the congregation, as it always should be at least once in every service, let it give a full, deep, grand undertone which shall sustain and uplift all who may care to join in the grandest and noblest of all praise. After the benediction, let there be a short and quiet response which shall fittingly close the service. Then I believe the time has come for the organ to speak as only this kind of instrument can speak. Save on occasions of morning or noon service, let it speak forth the everlasting beauty and power of music, and the unspeakable goodness and glory of the Infinite Father. Let there be anything beautiful in the organ, let it speak of Infinite Beauty. Let there be anything grand in the instrument, let it speak of the grandeur of the universe, the goodness and greatness of God's infinite mercy and love to his children. For this and this alone should the organist acquire and use his powers of heart and mind.—Eugene Thayer in the Golden Rule.

THE Cincinnati Commercial, which has criticized very severely many of the acts of Grant's administration, is constrained to admit that, when great questions arise, he never found lacking in wisdom. It remarks: "It is to be said for the President that since the report of the conference committee was spread before the two houses, he has encouraged its passage in all proper ways, and, as he believes, in the interest and for the welfare of the people. It is a credit to his sagacity and in many matters of administration, and his commendable in others, he has, on every great question which will characterize his administration in history, put himself on the right side."

Big Ice Crop.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The harvesting of the ice crop of the Hudson river will be completed in a week or two of the recent strike, and it will amount to over a million tons, the largest yield of the best ice ever gathered on the stream.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS.

Meeting of the Two Houses in Joint Session.

Opening and Reading the Electoral Returns.

The Ball Opens with Florida.

Three Sets of Certificates.

Separation of the Two Houses.

Florida Goes to the Tripartite Commission.

LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

Examination of Witnesses Continued.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 1.

After prayer by the Chaplain, Kasson called for the reading of the Journal of yesterday in full to consume the hour which must elapse before the counting of the votes, and to prevent the vote on a resolution reported from the special Committee on Election in Florida.

HOUSE TELLERS.

The chair appointed as Tellers on the part of the House, in counting the electoral votes, Messrs. Cook and Stone.

Mr. Kasson called the chair's attention to the fact that both of the tellers had been chosen from a majority, and that it was in violation of the Constitution to have a representative of the minority appointed.

The Speaker.—The gentlemen have been appointed by the chair under authority of the House, and that the fact has been communicated to the President of the Senate, and chair understands that he will appoint two of a majority of the Senate.

Mr. Kasson.—That will have been done on account of the action of the Speaker.

Mr. Payne.—I hold that no person, believer or infidel, Christian or heathen, has any right to step foot inside a church door without a full sense of the sacredness of the place. On the Sabbath day or any worshipful occasion the organ should simply guide and sustain the service of the sanctuary. That is it should not—like a peeping, peering, nosing, or prominent or aggressive, nor should the organist during the service seek to display either the instrument or himself. Let the service prelude, except on festival days, be always of a quiet and meditative character; rarely, if ever, of a brilliant or of a loud, noble and dignified harmony; rarely, if ever, of a more than the fundamental registers of the organ. In the anthems and other pieces for the choir, let the organ simply and fully sustain the voices, and never attempt to speak for itself, as to render the voices obscure or the words unintelligible. When played for the congregation, as it always should be at least once in every service, let it give a full, deep, grand undertone which shall sustain and uplift all who may care to join in the grandest and noblest of all praise. After the benediction, let there be a short and quiet response which shall fittingly close the service. Then I believe the time has come for the organ to speak as only this kind of instrument can speak. Save on occasions of morning or noon service, let it speak forth the everlasting beauty and power of music, and the unspeakable goodness and glory of the Infinite Father. Let there be anything beautiful in the organ, let it speak of Infinite Beauty. Let there be anything grand in the instrument, let it speak of the grandeur of the universe, the goodness and greatness of God's infinite mercy and love to his children. For this and this alone should the organist acquire and use his powers of heart and mind.—Eugene Thayer in the Golden Rule.

During recess the buzz of conversation was unceasing. Among the distinguished persons on the floor were nearly all the members of the Cabinet and the counsel engaged by the National Committee of both parties. The galleries are packed, and more than half of the present are ladies. Justices Miller and Field were the first of the Judges to arrive. They entered without formality and took chairs to the left of the main aisle. At two minutes past one o'clock the Speaker announced that a recess would be taken.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SENATE.

and the members of the House, at the Speaker's tap, arose and remained standing while the Senate, preceded by its officers, filed down the main aisle and took seats on the Democratic side of the chamber. The President of the Senate took the chair, having the Speaker on his right.

The President of the Senate said: "The joint convention of the two houses of Congress for counting the votes for President and Vice President will now come to order. Perfect silence followed, and the President of the Senate continued: "In obedience to the Constitution, the Senate and House of Representatives have met to be present at the opening of the certificates and the counting and declaring of the results of the electoral votes of the several States, and in the alphabetical order, beginning with the State of Alabama."

READING THE CERTIFICATES.

When the strong boxes in which the certificates were carried in by Mr. Dasset, the assistant door keeper of the Senate, and placed on the desk before the President of the Senate, he opened them and taking from them the certificates from the State of Alabama, handed them to the tellers, who were seated just below him at the Clerk's desk, and Senator Allison, one of the tellers read the documents in extenso; the result of it all being that Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, had received the ten electoral votes of Alabama.

The President said the certificate received by mail would be read.

Mr. Stone was reading the duplicate certificate, when he was interrupted by Senator Conkling, who suggested that it was hardly necessary to read the duplicate certificate; but that when the first certificate was read by one teller the other should look over the duplicate in order that comparison might be made.

The President of the Senate asked whether there was any objection to the proposition, and there being none he stated that that course would be pursued.

Mr. Stone having resumed and completed the reading of the duplicate certificate, the presiding officer said: "Are there any objections to the certificate from the State of Alabama?" (After a pause) the Chair hears none; the votes of the State of Alabama will be counted. One of the tellers will announce the votes so there may be no mistake. The result was announced by Mr. Cook.

The same ceremonial was observed in reference to the next State, Arkansas, except the reading of the duplicate certificate was omitted and the result was announced that the six votes of Arkansas were for Tilden and Hendricks.

The next State was California, giving 6 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed Colorado, with 3 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Connecticut, with 6 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; and Delaware, with 3 votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

The reading of the Delaware certificate concluded, the presiding officer asked (inadvertently) if there was any objection to counting the votes of the State of Florida, but he immediately corrected himself and substituted Delaware, and suppressed but general laughter.

THE FLORIDA RETURNS.

Then Florida was reached, and Mr. Stone (one of the tellers) proceeded to read the certificates. The reading of the first certificate showed the four votes of Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. The tellers then proceeded to read the other certificates received from that State, which, on being read by Mr. Stone, showed four votes for Tilden and Hendricks. The former certificate was authenticated by the late Governor Stearns, the latter by Attorney General Cooke.

The presiding officer turned down to the tellers still another certificate from Florida, received through a messenger on the 31st of January, and a corresponding one received by mail on the 30th of January. This third authentication of the act of the electors who voted for Tilden and Hendricks, is made by the present Governor, Drew.

After half an hour had been spent in reading the papers accompanying the third certificate, Conkling proposed that the result be regarded as completed and the result be announced under the late act of Congress. All papers were referred to the provisional tribunal raised to examine such questions. There being no objections it was so ordered.

The presiding officer asked whether there were any objections to the counting of the votes of Florida.

Mr. Field sent to the Clerk's desk a written objection to the first certificate for Hayes and Wheeler, signed by Senator Jones, of Florida; Cooper, McDonald, of Indiana, and Messrs. Field, Tucker, Jenks and Sprick.

The Clerk of the House read the paper. It asserts that these persons, Pierce, Humphreys, Holden and Young, assuming to act as Presidential electors were appointed by the State of Florida or in any manner authorized by the other four persons had been elected and had irrevocable title to the office; that the certificate of election of the first four persons was unlawfully and corruptly procured, and made in pursuance of a conspiracy between them and M. L. Stearns, the late Governor; that they were usurpers, and that their acts are illegal, null and void.

Further objections being called for, Senator Sargent sent up to the Clerk's desk, in behalf of himself and Senators Conover, Sherman and Teller, and Representatives Woodburn, Duncanson, Kasson and McCarthy, three several lists of objections to the votes cast by Call, Hinton, Bullock and Yonge, the Democratic electors, and the grounds that the papers are not authenticated as required by the constitution and laws.

Senator Jones, of Florida, made objection specially to Humphreys as holding an office of trust and profit under the State, and as being ineligible.

Mr. Kasson made an additional objection to three sets of certificates, because they were not authenticated by persons who held offices of the Government at the time that the functions of the electors were exercised.

The presiding officer.—Are there further objections to the counting of the vote of Florida? (after a pause) if there be none, the certificates and papers, together with the other papers accompanying the same, as well as the objections presented, will be transmitted to the Electoral College Commission for their judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber, so both houses may separately determine the objections.

The President of the Senate, after a brief address to the members of the chamber, and the presiding officer made no change after the Senate retired, and order was restored, the House resumed the legislative business.

Mr. Hopkins moved the previous question on the resolution reported last evening from the Florida Investigating Committee; but objection was made on the Republican side to any action on the matter till after the minority report was read.

The Speaker suggested, as this subject was now unfinished business, it should be allowed to go over and come up to-morrow as unfinished business.

Lapham made a point of order that the subject of the votes having been referred to the Commission it was not competent for the House to pass upon the question.

The Speaker said that it was not a point of order, it was a question for the House to decide.

Mr. Kasson.—It is a moral point of order.

The Florida question was finally let go over till Saturday and the House took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

Mr. Robertson presented resolutions, which he said were adopted at a mass meeting of white and colored citizens at Barrow, Fla., on the 15th of January, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Clerk read the resolutions as follows: "Resolved, That 700 colored voters who enrolled names in the Democratic clubs and 970 who cast their ballots for Gen. Hampton and the candidates on his ticket, do so to secure to their native State honest government and home rule, and to free her from the thieving government and rule which she has so long suffered, and from corrupt carpet-baggers and infamous scoundrels."

Mr. Sargent here objected to their further reading, as the resolutions were not couched in respectful language.

Mr. Sargent, at the request of Mr. Patterson, withdrew his objection and the reading of the resolutions was concluded.

They deny that there was intimidation on the part of the whites towards the colored voters in support of the Hampton government. The resolutions were then referred.

Mr. Sansbury presented a very long printed petition signed by bankers, merchants, clergymen and others, of New Orleans, in support of the Hampton government in Louisiana, in which the Kellogg government is charged with incompetency and they appeal to the country not to believe the statements of fraud and violence charged against Louisiana.

Mr. Tilden moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and that the committee summon such signers of the petition as they may deem advisable to prove the charge they make.

After discussion the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a concurrent resolution providing that the public proceedings of the Commission authorized by the electoral count bill as taken down under direction of the Commission shall be printed in the Congressional Record and an extra number of copies be printed for the use of the Commission and the two houses of Congress. Agreed to.

THE SENATE TELLERS.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Sargent and Allison tellers on the part of the Senate to count the votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. Sargent declined, and Mr. Ingalls was appointed. In making the appointments the President pro tem. stated that it was his intention to appoint one Republican and one Democrat, but, on noticing the

appointments by the House, he had determined to appoint two Republicans.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Mitchell, from the sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was assigned the duty of inquiring into the eligibility of office under the Constitution, and of any person alleged to have been ineligible as a Presidential elector, submitted a report in regard to the laws of New Jersey and Virginia, which he began to read, but Mr. Merziman raised the point that the sub-committee must report to the full committee, which should make a report to the Senate.

Pending the discussion the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Delegates, to take part in the count of the electoral votes.

THE INELIGIBLE ELECTORS.

At 3:10 P. M. the Senate returned and resumed the consideration of the point under submission by Mr. Merriman against the report of the sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in regard to the eligibility of the electors in New Jersey, Missouri and Virginia. After some discussion, Mr. Merriman withdrew the point of order, saying that the debate showed how the report came before the Senate, and as a member of the committee, was not responsible for any statement of law or fact in the report.

The report was then read by Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Kernan, the minority of the sub-committee, said he had not had time to prepare a report, but he could not agree with the majority of the committee in their conclusions. In his opinion Mr. William, the New Jersey elector, was ineligible, as he was not a citizen of the United States, and as he accepted the office of Chancellor of the State. As to the case of Mr. Frost in Missouri, he was not disqualified on account of having taken the oath as Lieutenant in the army and subsequently joined the rebellion. Besides, Frost was relieved of his political disabilities by the act of May 23d, 1872.

It was ordered that the report of the sub-committee be printed.

After an extra session, the Senate took a recess till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

The Crowds of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The galleries and corridors of the Senate and approaches to the Capital are thronged with persons unprovided with tickets, and the admission of the public to the House side of the building to witness the count of the electoral votes. It is a good natural crowd and the best of order prevails.

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in counting the electoral vote, to-day recalled Maddox, who had refused to respond to questions yesterday. The witness was now ready to answer, and said: Before Gov. Wells wrote the letter to him he had a conversation with the Governor with reference to the political situation and the difficulties with the Returning Board. Gov. Wells said his life was in danger, he had a very difficult job on hand, and did not see how he could get through with it. Gov. Wells stated that he would like to serve his party in making the return in favor of Hayes, but would not take the risk unless paid for it. The majority was very heavy, to much for him to handle, and he did not know where to turn. He said that he would have to count the vote of New Orleans, on the ground, as witness thought he meant, of necessity.

He asked him to go to Washington and see influential men and obtain protection for him, and also to see whether he could get the required money to satisfy him. Wells said he ought to have one million dollars. Witness showed to Maddox a letter from Secretary Cameron to the Returning Board, in which he said that he would throw out the vote of New Orleans, and that he would not be able to do so unless he had the money. The money Gov. Wells refused to give him.

The program was to make the money on the Returning Board should be filled, and Gov. Wells should resign in anger on that account. The witness did not know that there was any special arrangement between him and Gov. Wells about the vote of New Orleans, but he was sure that he was ineligible to be elected.

In the case of Holliday, of Virginia, the Committee find that he was a Lieutenant Commissioner at the time of the election; that such office was one of trust under the